

IN THE CLAIMS

1-20. (Canceled)

21. (New) A catheter comprising:

a sheath including a proximal region, a distal-end region and a lumen throughout;

a distal tip attached to the distal end of the distal-end region;

a first steering tendon housed within the sheath, the first steering tendon having a first end attached to the distal-end region at a point proximate an inner surface of the sheath, and a second end located at the proximal region of the sheath, wherein movement of the first steering tendon in a proximal direction causes the sheath distal-end region to deflect; and

a second steering tendon housed within the sheath, the second steering tendon having a first end attached within the lumen of the distal-end region of the sheath at a point proximate the inner surface of the sheath and proximal to the attachment point of the first end of the first steering tendon, and a second end located at the proximal region of the sheath, wherein movement of the second steering tendon in the proximal direction causes the sheath distal-end region to deflect.

22. (New) The catheter of claim 21, wherein the first steering tendon is secured within the distal tip.

23. (New) The catheter of claim 21, wherein the attachment point of the first steering tendon and the attachment point of the second steering tendon are angularly aligned with each other.

24. (New) The catheter of claim 21, wherein the attachment point of the first steering tendon and the attachment point of the second steering tendon are angularly displaced from each other.

25. (New) The catheter of claim 24, wherein the angular displacement between attachment points is approximately 90°.

26. (New) The catheter of claim 24, wherein the angular displacement between attachment points is approximately 180°.

27. (New) A catheter for use with biological tissue, the catheter comprising:
a sheath including a proximal region, a distal-end region and a lumen throughout;
a distal tip attached to the distal end of the distal-end region;
at least one electrode located in the distal-end region for transferring energy to the biological tissue;
a first steering tendon housed within the sheath, the first steering tendon having a first end attached to the distal-end region at a point proximate an inner surface of the sheath, and a second end exiting a proximal end of the sheath, wherein movement of the first steering tendon in a proximal direction causes the sheath distal-end region to deflect; and

a second steering tendon housed within the sheath, the second steering tendon having a first end attached within the lumen of the distal-end region of the sheath at a point proximate the inner surface of the sheath and proximal to the attachment point of the first end of the first steering tendon, and a second end exiting the proximal end of the sheath, wherein movement of the second steering tendon in the proximal direction causes the sheath distal-end region to deflect.

28. (New) The catheter of claim 27, wherein the first steering tendon is secured within the distal tip.

29. (New) The catheter of claim 27, wherein the distal tip is a distal tip electrode and the first steering tendon is secured within the distal tip electrode.

30. (New) The catheter of claim 27, wherein the attachment point of the first steering tendon and the attachment point of the second steering tendon are angularly aligned with each other.

31. (New) The catheter of claim 27, wherein the attachment point of the first steering tendon and the attachment point of the second steering tendon are angularly displaced from each other.

32. (New) The catheter of claim 31, wherein the angular displacement between attachment points is approximately 90° .

33. (New) The catheter of claim 31, wherein the angular displacement between attachment points is approximately 180° .